

**Hawaiian Gazette.**

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

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RUBBER STAMPS  
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AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

## GOO KIM PROTESTS

Against Assimilation of Laws of Hawaii and U. S.

## OBJECTS TO EXCLUSION ACT

Thinks It Would Be Better to Wait Awhile.

How the Act Works Along Canadian Border—Prohibition Not Effect.

Some weeks ago an item appeared in this paper to the effect that it was the intention of Goo Kim Ful, Chinese Consular Agent, to protest against the annexation of the Islands to the United States. The rumor could not be verified at the office of Goo Kim, in fact, that gentleman denied it, and said any action of that nature would, of necessity, have to be taken by the Chinese representative at Washington.

That Consular Agent Goo Kim had a protest in his mind was true, however, but it was not against the annexation of the Islands—the matter was not so deep as that. Mr. Goo Kim had heard that this Government proposed placing an embargo on Chinese immigration to this country, and at the time of the rumor, a few weeks ago, he was turning over in his mind the idea of entering a formal protest against it. The plan has hung, nebular like, over the Government in the interval, until Thursday, when Minister Cooper received a formal note to the effect that Mr. Goo Kim Ful, in his capacity as Consular Agent, would have to protest against the apparent assimilation of the laws of Hawaii to those of the United States, and he intimated that, until the two Governments were under one head, the Exclusion Act could hardly be enforced in Hawaii. No action has yet been taken on the letter, and it is extremely doubtful if any will.

Goo Kim intimated that the laws governing the Chinese or other immigration to the United States were probably more stringent than those of Hawaii, and under the circumstances, their enforcement would be unjust to the Chinese. The Government feels that it owes allegiance, primarily, to the United States, the treaty of annexation having been already confirmed by the Hawaiian delegates, who were in Washington when the treaty was presented.

The Geary Exclusion Act in the United States is one of those prohibitory laws which does not always prohibit. Ever since the act went into existence, quite a thriving business has been done along the Canadian border in smuggling Chinese across the line. Some men—not always Americans—have waxed rich on it. Along the Sound the method has been to take the Chinamen in small boats at Victoria and dump them anywhere along the Sound. Frequently the men are captured and sent back to China.

Back in the East, anywhere along the Vermont line, they have a different style of doing business. Many of the Chinese who buy tickets over the Canadian line, through from Asiatic ports to New York have never set eyes on America before. According to arrangements made far in advance, one of the passengers will drop off the train at an out-of-the-way town in Vermont. Immediately he is pounced upon by an officer and told that he has no legal right in the country, and will have to go back to China. The man employs a lawyer and the case goes to court. The Chinaman stands on the stand that he was born in a certain locality in San Francisco, and offers as corroborative testimony the statement of an old Chinaman, who appears in court and claims the young man as his son.

The attorney for the Chinaman rests his case and the prosecutor objects. The Court sides with the Chinaman, much to the discomfiture of the prosecuting attorney, who claims fraud, but has no way of proving it at the time, and no money to pay out to bring witnesses from San Francisco. The Judge has no other alternative than to dismiss the case and the Chinese—father and son go on their way rejoicing. But the elder Chinaman is one of those convenient old chaps who is willing to father "any old thing," for a consideration, that is his business and he makes a good living at it. A day or a week later his services may be required in a similar capacity somewhere else in the State, and he is always on time to meet his obligations of this character.

Thus far the authorities have been unable to put a complete stop to the illegal landing of the Chinamen in the United States, though they have checked it to a limited extent. It may be effectively ended only by the passage of laws applicable to the case.

It will be even more difficult to enforce the Exclusion Act, so far as Hawaii is concerned, after annexation takes place. Distance and the absence of a cable would make it extremely difficult to prove statements made by these wandering fathers even though the Chinese registration act would be enforced here.

BIG SUN FLOWERS.

Mr. Herbert Suggests Their Cultivation.

There are few spots in the world where climate and conditions are better adapted to the cultivation of flowers than in the Hawaiian Islands. A few years ago roses were all

most as plentiful in Honolulu as in Southern California, but, unfortunately, the Japanese beetle has put an end to their cultivation. But there are other flowers which may take the place of roses until such time as the beetle is no more. Allen Herbert says, in speaking of floriculture in the Islands:

"In countries where flowers are cultivated for their perfume, phthisis and pulmonary diseases are unknown. This is particularly the case in Bulgaria and on the great plains of Scandia, Sweden, where roses and wild flowers abound, and from which the attar is distilled.

"In the Hawaiian Islands, if we cannot extract the attar, we can all grow the much ridiculed, but, nevertheless, beautiful and health-giving sunflower. Plant them," said Mr. Herbert, "at your bed-room windows; if you have a cough or difficulty in breathing, it will relieve you and prevent a recurrence.

"Plant them at your kitchen and bath-room drains, they will absorb malaria. The seed makes excellent food for poultry on account of its oil and ammonia. What is more beautiful than a bed of zinnias? They grow luxuriantly all over the Islands. Plant a bed, if not larger than your hat, and you will have all the colors of a tropical rainbow.

"Generally, our plants get too much water in the heat of the day, and this should be avoided. Water, as it comes from artesian wells, is at a temperature of 65 deg., and the soil around plants and trees, between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m., is about 120 deg. The sudden change causes the tender roots to shrivel. The ground should be watered before the earth gets too warm, and should be watered thoroughly at that time and again in the evening."

## MYSTERIOUS AFFRAY.

Two Natives Badly Beaten By Mounted Patrolmen.

About 3 o'clock Saturday morning two natives were brought to the station house from Punchbowl street by two patrolmen and charged with affray. Their heads were so badly cut that Capt. Parker considered the services of a physician necessary and Dr. Emerson was sent for.

When he had dressed their wounds he ordered them taken to the hospital. While Dr. Emerson was attending them two women came in and made charges of a serious nature against the patrolmen and Capt. Renken considered them worthy an investigation. While their statements were being heard one of the officers remarked to a bystander outside the station that he "was being licked" by the natives and he drew his club and struck the men over the head with it, breaking it in two. Then he used the handle, jabbing it on the head of one of the men."

The officers showed no evidence of having been "licked," and he remarked that it was a case to be investigated.

Capt. Parker declined to give the press any particulars until he had heard the officers' version. One of the natives was seriously injured. They presented a horrible appearance as they were taken away.

## VACATIONS FOR TEACHERS.

Superintendent of Schools Bollett of Springfield, Mass., has discovered that one reason why so many teachers "break down" under the nervous strain of teaching is that they have too many pupils in their classes. The Superintendent discovered this by the answers to a series of questions which he put to them. The School Journal quotes the Superintendent in some of his questions, and arrives at the following conclusions: "It appears that a teacher should not, in justice to herself or to her pupils, have more than 40 pupils in her room, when they are all one grade, nor more than 35 when of two grades. A great cause of wear on the teachers' nerves is the presence of troublesome boys. Fifty-eight of the teachers think that the presence of two troublesome pupils increases the tax upon them by 25 per cent, and 44 teachers say 50 per cent."

Highly polished. The handsomest single pieces in the city, at ridiculously low prices.

Our upholstery department is complete in every respect. We make and repair mattresses, build couches to order, furnish dwellings and attend to all interior decorations.

## J. HOPP &amp; CO.

## Your Stock Write for Samples

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

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In the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

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## Good Furniture Does It.

If you want your parlor to look well, if you want your guests to understand the meaning of "all the comforts of a home," let them try what really good parlor furniture is.

## We Have the Stock

Well made and in odd pieces, choice designs at the price of ordinary clap-trap stuff.

## Solid Oak Frames

Highly polished. The handsomest single pieces in the city, at ridiculously low prices.

Our upholstery department is complete in every respect. We make and repair mattresses, build couches to order, furnish dwellings and attend to all interior decorations.

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No. 507 KING ST.

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## Shipping and Family Butchers.

## NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

## And Compare Prices!

We have a country order department that will attend to your wants and save you anywhere from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar.

## NEW GOODS

Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over the Islands."

A single yard or article at wholesale prices.

Queen Street, Honolulu.

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## HOLLISTER &amp; CO.

## Tobacconists,

Cor. Fort & Merchant Sts.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

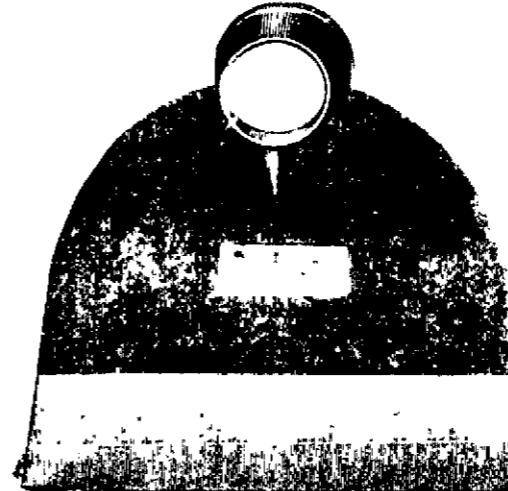
## Havana Cigars

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La Intimidad,  
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## Planters' Hoe



SOLID CAST STEEL, EYE AND BLADE FORGED ENTIRE—OIL TEMPERED.

This Hoe is made specially for the PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., and is pronounced the best Planter's Hoe that has ever been used in the country.

A large assortment of new goods just received by the

## Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

## California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

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MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

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## Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE,  $\Delta$  FERTILIZERS,

NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,

FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia salts.

No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis.

One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. BREWER & CO., LTD.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

## New Goods

FOR

## Warm Weather!

While in San Francisco we made extensive purchases of new goods suitable for warm weather and we secured them at low prices. Some of these lines have already arrived and we are offering them at prices which should win your patronage to us if we have not already had it.

## Fancy Swiss, Organdies

## AND Muslin Dress Goods

From 10 cents to 30 cents per yard. Never sold here before at less than 25 per cent. above this.

## Equipoise Waists!

The only garment which keeps the form perfect and the health as nature ordained. These waists are now worn by many of the best dressed ladies of Honolulu. Marseilles spreads, new design, from \$2.50 to \$12. New linings for organdies just received.

## B. F. EHLLERS &amp; CO.

WAVERLEY BLOCK



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 16 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

## C. HUSTACE.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer  
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Family, Plantation and Ships' Stores Supplied  
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AGENTS

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

## DOINGS IN HILO

Kamehameha School, Band & Concerts Well Received.

## LARGE CROWDS OF VISITORS

## Many Social Happenings of the Week.

Tax Appeal Cases This Week—Laborers Brought Into Court.

HILO, Hawaii, August 5.—On Tuesday a Chinese laborer at Papaaloa represented the manner in which a luna handled him. Further parleying resulted in the laborer's being slightly injured and carried from the field. At a mass-meeting of the Celestials, it was decided the injured man should be seized and taken to Hilo. The mob visited the plantation store and demanded that countryman's release. Stone-throwing was resorted to, and a general attack was being made at headquarters, when the police were called in. In attempting to arrest a few, the crowd turned on the officers, whereupon a policeman shot into the crowd with a rifle. One man was slightly injured. About 100 Mongolians tramped into Hilo yesterday morning to lay their grievances at the courts. Some testimony was heard yesterday, and the case goes on.

Mumby's planing mill is being run by electric power, furnished by the Hilo Electric Light Company. The new mill is buzzing in the rear of the store of the Hilo Mercantile Company. Mr. Morrell gave another exhibition of the animatograph on Tuesday evening last, which was well received by the very slim audience present. The pictures shown were realistic and interesting, and after the entertainment the manager invited any who might be interested to come and examine the machine, which he explained in full.

Kamehameha Glee and Banjo Clubs drew another large audience last Saturday evening and presented an excellent program, which was heartily enjoyed by those present. The boys have been entertained in and around Hilo, and are enjoying their vacation fully. On Thursday evening Mrs. Emma Nakuna, of Honolulu, and Mrs. R. A. Lyman gave a supper and party to the boys, to which a number of friends were invited. Excellent music and entertainment were furnished during the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Turner entertained the Monday Evening Whist Club at their home last week. After the playing the hostess served delicate refreshments.

A jolly party, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. George Turner, Capt. and Mrs. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Mumby, Miss Dauphney, Miss Mabel Hitchcock, Miss Eaton, Captain Fitzgerald, Captain Matson, Bert Schoen and Captain Johnson, enjoyed a delightful evening aboard the Santiago, as guests of Captain Johnson, last Thursday evening.

Manager and Mrs. Walker, of Ookala, entertained some 40 guests at a dancing party, given at their spacious plantation home. The house was splendidly decorated, and the broad lanais festooned and enclosed for a dance hall. Many were present from Hamakua, Hakalau, Hilo, Laupahoehoe and other places, and a truly jolly evening was spent.

At a sale of land at the Government Land Office, under Surveyor E. I. Baldwin, Puna coffee lands brought a high figure. Lot 11, Kamaili 89.5 acres, was purchased by Mr. Callaghan at the upset price, \$492.25; lot 12, Kamaili 96.9 acres, was secured by F. W. Thrum for \$1,025, upset price being \$484.50; lot 14, Kamaili, went to G. E. Thrum for \$2,350. It contains 99.2 acres, and was appraised at \$548.90. Lots at Kupuhua sold to D. W. K. Waiwai and J. Kama, the first, 28 acres, paying \$42, and the latter 24 acres for \$72.

Tax appeal cases will be heard in Hilo next week and the week following. The managers of Papaaloa and Hamakua are coming in to offer their opposition. P. Peck, Judges Barnard and Hitchcock constitute the Board of Appeals.

News of the death of Mrs. Colin McLennan's mother at Anaheim reached Mr. McLennan this week. Her daughter was with her at the time of her demise.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Luscombe, aged 8 months, died yesterday morning, after an illness of less than 12 hours. The attack was of the nature of inflammation of the stomach and bowels.

Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Gullick, who have been visiting Mrs. Severance, Mrs. Gullick's sister, leave for their Honolulu home this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Lewis, of Oakland, who arrived in Honolulu on

the Morning Star, are visiting Mrs. Lewis' relatives, Dr. Wetmore, of Hilo, and Mrs. Deacon, of Pepee.

The families of Judge Hapai and C. E. Richardson have returned from the Volcano, where they spent a couple of weeks.

Mrs. Newell, of Alameda, Cal., mother of Mrs. L. A. Andrews, is visiting her daughter.

Invitations are out for a social dance at the beautiful home of Manager Ross at Hakalau.

Miss Isabel Kelley, formerly of Hilo, but now a teacher in Honolulu, is spending her vacation amongst her many friends hereabouts.

Mr. J. Kelshaw, Marshal of Paso Robles, Cal., has been at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Richards for the past week. He goes to Honolulu this evening.

The Misses Perry, who have been at the Volcano House for a few weeks, leave for home per Kinai.

Mrs. A. B. Loebenstein is a guest of Mrs. Walker, at Ookala.

Mrs. H. S. Townsend and family have gone to Boogaville for recreation and rest.

The Annie Johnson, Matson master, arrived on the 27th ult. with four passengers, a full cargo of merchandise, several mules and horses and a cow.

The bark Santiago, Johnson master, left port this morning with a full load of sugar and 13 passengers: Mrs. Annie Horner, sister, maid and two children; Frank Winter, Mrs. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Morrell and child, Mr. Vattatta, E. E. Carvey and J. W. Bergstrom, Jr.

## BIG FIRE ON MAUI

## Many Acres of Valuable Pasturage Burned Over.

At Last There Have Been Heavy Showers—Good Crops Assured.

MAUI, August 7.—During Wednesday afternoon and evening (the 4th) an immense pasture fire caused excitement in mauka Makawao. Between 300 and 400 acres of grass were burned before the flames were stopped. An accident is reported at the cause. Mrs. Kathino Norton, in preparing her premises for the wedding of her son, had a little bonfire of odds and ends in her back yard, which, in an unguarded moment, caught the surrounding grass and thence spread from acre to acre.

At one time the Grove ranch fields were threatened, but by hot, hard work were saved.

The conflagration was stayed by setting back fires. At times the flames would shoot upward 40 feet or more. The fire was not completely extinguished till 3 a. m. Thursday.

A. Enos had 210 acres burned, John Leal 30 and Mrs. Norton a large pasture.

The Japanese, Sagata, accused of murder, is fast recovering in Wailuku Hospital.

Pala and Hamakuapoko plantations are soon to build a small hospital at Pala, for use of their employees. It will accommodate 10 or 15 patients.

Ah Choy, a prominent Lahaina citizen, and the best shot on Maui, departed during the week for a six-months' visit to China.

Misses Lawrence and Kelsey, of Honolulu, are at "Idlewild," Olinda.

The following were the visitors at Mrs. H. B. Bailey's, Makawao, during the week: Prof. G. Meade and wife and M. E. Castle, Chicago; Mr. Mott-Smith, Boston; C. Burgoine, England; W. B. Wilcox, Washington, D. C.; W. R. Castle, Jr., Cambridge, Mass.; and Clarence H. Smith, Honolulu. During Thursday, the 5th, the party made the ascent to Haleakala.

During the evening of the 13th, a grand concert will be given in the Pala Foreign Church for the benefit of the local missionary society. The program, which promises to be unusually good, will include solos and recitations by Maurice Beckwith and selections on the organ by Professor Ingalls of Honolulu. Tickets will be sold at \$1 each.

On Wednesday evening (the 11th) the marriage of Charles K. Farden, of Pala, to Miss Annie Shaw, of Lahaina, will take place in the parlors of Mauao Seminary.

A good polo game, between a four with Louis von Tempsky as captain, and a team under the leadership of Frank Baldwin, will soon take place.

During Monday, the 2d, there was a downpour of rain on the Kula Mountain. Between one and a half and four inches fell in localities. A good crop of cane is now assured. Heavy rain has been falling nearly all over East Maui during last night and today.

## LOOK TO AMERICA.

Foreign Wheat Crops Insufficient to Meet Demands.

A New York paper says that the Government crop report, recently published, is of more than ordinary interest, because the crop reports of foreign countries indicate that the United States will be called on for more than her usual share in supplying Europe with grain and grain products.

Russian official reports make the wheat crop of that country the poorest in years, and estimates of the French crop have been materially reduced. Crops will be below the average also in Great Britain and Austria-Hungary.

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the morning of Great Britain is so low that apprehension exists there lest the home crop shall not be available in time to meet immediate requirements.

The estimated weekly European requirements of wheat, according to Beerbohm, commencing this season, are 6,920,000 bushels. Taking the Government crop report as a basis J. C. Brown, statistician of the New York Produce Exchange, estimates the winter wheat crop of this country at 269,325,000 bushels, against an actual yield last year of 264,339,000 bushels, and the spring wheat crop at 172,645,000 bushels, against 163,345,247 bushels last year, making the estimated total crop 431,776,000 bushels this year, against an actual yield of 427,684,346 last year.

## SICK MAN OF EUROPE.

How the Sultans Came to Be So Called.

Just forty-four years ago the Emperor Nicholas I of Russia said to Sir Hamilton Seymour, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg: "We have a sick man on our hands—a very sick man—and it would be unfortunate if he should go off before some arrangements were made for the disposition of his inheritance. Let us agree about it before it is too late." These ominous words must ever be linked with the history of the great question that seems fast pressing for a solution. The "Sick Man"—Turkey—is now passing through a crisis which, in the opinion of political observers having more than the common sources of information to draw on, can only end in the disintegration and final break-up of his power.—Illustrated American.

## A REMARKABLE CURE OF CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

In 1862, when I served my country as a private in Company A, 167th Pennsylvania Volunteers, I contracted chronic diarrhoea. It has given me a great deal of trouble ever since. I have tried a dozen different medicines and several prominent doctors without any permanent relief. Not long ago a friend sent me a sample bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and after that I bought and took a 50 cent bottle; and now I can say that I am entirely cured. I cannot be thankful enough to you for this great Remedy, and recommend it to all suffering veterans. If in doubt, write me. Yours gratefully, HENRY STEINBERGER, Allentown, Pa. Sold by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands.

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Foreign Wheat Crops Insufficient to Meet Demands.

A New York paper says that the Government crop report, recently published, is of more than ordinary interest, because the crop reports of foreign countries indicate that the United States will be called on for more than her usual share in supplying Europe with grain and grain products.

Russian official reports make the wheat crop of that country the poorest in years, and estimates of the French crop have been materially reduced. Crops will be below the average also in Great Britain and Austria-Hungary.

Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Gullick, who have been visiting Mrs. Severance, Mrs. Gullick's sister, leave for their Honolulu home this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Lewis, of Oakland, who arrived in Honolulu on

## Molokai Murder Case.

The witnesses in the recent Molokai murder case were examined by Deputy Attorney-General Dole and Attorney A. G. M. Robertson, in the Deputy Marshal's office Saturday. Dr. Moritz, George Trimball and others were among the number. The examination lasted all afternoon, the witnesses being questioned very much in detail.

The Buffalo street car companies are now receiving 5,000 horse-power daily of electricity from Niagara Falls, and it is said to work effectively, at a cost of \$36 per horse-power a year.

## DRY GOODS

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron bark "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfluger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

## Complete Assortment

## DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

## A FINE SELECTION OF

## Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.

IN THE LATEST STYLES. A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmere, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

## Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Meitons, Serge, Kammgarns, Etc.

## Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Household, Hats, Umbrellas, Bugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

## A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Echtein & Seeler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks.

Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

## H. HACKFELD &amp; CO.

## W. H. RICE.

## Stock Raiser

AND DEALER IN

## Live Stock.

## —BREEDER OF—

## Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milk Cows, Young Sussex Bulls, Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses, California and Hawaiian Mules

## FOR SALE.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams and Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed—

## W. H. RICE.

LIHUE, KAUAI.</p

**Hawaiian Gazette.**

SEMI-WEEKLY.

SUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY..... AUGUST 10, 1897

COMMISSIONER HAWES.

On Thursday, at Hilo, Capt. A. G. S. Hawes, late British Commissioner, passed through one of the thousand gates which Death keeps open in order to let out life. And if, beyond the gate, he found "sleep, eternal youth and immortality," he is, today, the gainer.

His death is a loss, because he had some rare traits of character. He was faithful to his Queen, to his service and his own.

During the period, when there was friction in the adjustment of our new political system, he did not increase it, and, looking somewhat into the future, never attempted to change conditions. He had a large sense of fairness, and could take more than merely a British view of affairs. He dealt easily with troublesome questions, because he believed in removing, rather than in aggravating them. These traits made him valuable in diplomacy. The end comes to a good diplomat, to whom Death hands his passports, and recalls him to the life beyond.

**THE "STATUS QUO."**

In demanding of the United States that it maintain the *status quo* of Hawaii, Japan says to all the nations having interests in the Pacific: "Gentlemen, keep your seats and make no changes."

It is quite possible that the Japanese statesmen have gone further than they intended to go, and they may modify their policy before long. Japan has already very much disturbed the *status quo* in the Pacific, by seizing Formosa. She would also take the Philippine Islands, if permitted to do so, and no doubt it would be in the best interests of civilization if she did. As the British, the Germans and the French are knocking the *status quo* into a cocked hat throughout the Southern Pacific islands, it does not seem to be the wisest policy for Japan to hamper the United States while anxiously struggling with their first colonial baby.

If more clearly defined, it is

probable that the policy of the Japanese is based on its claim to protect the large number of their people here. It was said in the British Parliament in 1893 that the British Government was quite willing to leave British subjects to the protection of the United States, in the event of annexation. The Japanese Government may not feel the same confidence, inasmuch as there is a very pronounced and growing feeling on the Pacific Coast against Japanese laborers. The Chinese having been arbitrarily dealt with by the United States, there is abundant reason, on the part of the Japanese, to suspect similar treatment.

If there were 25,000 Americans in Hawaii and only 5,000 Japanese, it would be quite natural for the American Government to "interfere" in some way if Japan proposed annexation.

We do not, for a moment, take sides with the Japanese. We may as well, however, look this matter very squarely in the face. There is an embarrassment on both sides. Wild talk does no good, and war talk does worse. The United States will not expend some hundreds of millions in "teaching Japan a lesson," nor will Japan try her new manhood against her old and best friend. The great Caucasian and Asiatic mastiffs will

not make a miserable dog fight over the little Hawaiian bone, and if it should ever appear that our own Government has "egged them

**THE SAILORS' DINNER.**

When the trained fighting men get together, socially, they have an honest and friendly time, as they did on Thursday last, at the Arlington. Sailors, unlike diplomats, have nothing to conceal from each other, and are above the tricks of words. We heard an American politician say, last year, that if the settlement of the Behring sea affair had been left to the commanders of the British and American ships, it would have been closed up satisfactorily in a few days.

The captains, Cotton and Field made simple, honest and touching speeches. We suspect that, standing by each other, the other night, they quietly indulged in mutual and significant winks, which meant that they knew, that, for all time, the shots from British and American guns would never cross each other, either on land or sea. It is so written, and cursed be he, who thinks otherwise.

And it is also written that the enormous supremacy of the British navy, in union with the coming navy of the United States, means the final peace of the world, ordered and maintained by Anglo-Saxon stock.

Capt. Field should not be surprised at the cordiality of the Yankee tars. Nor need he hope for an arbitration treaty. The two nations really need no written agreement for the settlement of disputes. The best agreement is in the sense and blood of the two nations. Sound sense and fair play is the iron-clad arbitration treaty.

Capt. Cotton told again the pathetic incident of the Samoan disaster, how the British war ship Calliope, driven by the hurricane towards the shore, finally got her head way on, and as she dipped her prow into the hell of seething waters before her, the band of the American war ship, Trenton, in the presence of sudden death, sent "God save the Queen," through the screaming wind, and nerved the British hearts. The incident is a diamond among the jewels of history.

No doubt that both captains, in the usual course of events, will be as fortunate as the hero of Thackeray's ballad,

"Little Billee,  
A Lord High Admiral he."

**BREAKING TREATIES.**

Those who are so sure that nations are swift to thrash each other, in the cases of violated treaties and broken agreements, may think

over the circumstances connected with the treaty which Lord Salisbury has just concluded with the Chinese Government. Under it, an immense territory in China passes over to the control of the British.

The French Government always pursues the colonial policy of excluding the trade of other nations from its own possessions,

especially that of the British. It is claimed by the British that the Frenchmen gradually obtained possession of Chinese territory, in

order to prevent the extension of British trade in Western China, along the frontier of Burmah. The charge is that the French tried to corner this valuable trade by holding exclusively important rivers and ports.

Certain territory which the Chinese Government had agreed to transfer to Great Britain was seized by the French and occupied by them. The Chinese were prevented from carrying out their agreements. This is the statement made by creditable English journalists.

In this condition of affairs, the British would, if a bull dozing, blustering nation, as they are often represented to be, send in their battleships, and sink the French fleet

on," it may be unfortunate for us. We know that it has not intentionally done so.

**THE SAILORS' DINNER.**

The British Government has, every day in the year, some case of treaty friction on hand in some part of the world. It deals with these cases as readily as an old office lawyer deals with the troubles of his clients; gets them out of the way. It never, in these days, loses its temper. President Cleveland's message on the Venezuelan matter and Mr. Sherman's letter on the Behring Sea controversy would have put the Government of France into a frenzy. The British Government took the matter with an indifferent temper, which surprised the Americans; no principle, as it defines principle, was at stake.

Although the sun never sets on a day when the fighting guns of Britain are not heard somewhere in the world, yet she has had no European war for our forty years.

During this period, her treaties with European Powers have frequently been strained and virtually broken. But differences are patched up, concessions made and the opening of hostilities carefully avoided.

Few Americans read the British "Blue Books" and know nothing about the stories of treaty frictions.

**A CRY FROM HILO.**

Mr. A. B. Lobenstein of Hilo writes to the Hawaii Herald, regarding the abominable cruelty to animals, practiced in that place. Upon this the Herald comments as follows:

There are few countries claiming to be civilized, to say nothing of having been devoted for years to missionary guidance where there is so much cold-blooded, unthinking, deliberate and uninterrupted cruelty to animals practiced by all classes, with scarcely an individual protest, as there is in this country.

It would be a curious study in mental and moral phenomena to account for the singular hardness of heart, shown towards animals, by the really good people of these islands. Some post mortem examinations might show where the trouble is. It is natural for the "heathen" to be cruel to animals, because their humanity is undeveloped. But the civilized and Christian man is not far removed from the heathen in this matter.

The many millions of "heathen" in India have a tender regard for animal life. Buddha taught it. It is a pity that he did not own a yacht hundreds of years ago, in which he might have cruised about these Islands, and put into the

people here some of his special heathenism, that is, the ethics of kindness.

It is necessary to run a steam plow through the thick baked crust of general morality, in order to mellow up the soil, and permit the plants of humanity to grow.

Truth (London) recently wrote about the cruelty of killing animals in the presence of other animals. One who has studied the subject says that the animals suffer in the presence of the killing.

The reply to any condemnation of cruelty to animals is, that "it will be time enough to take up that matter when men cease to be cruel to each other." The world is full of intense physical and mental suffering, owing to the inhumanity of man to man. Still, there is here and elsewhere a gradual increase of a desire to acknowledge the rights of the brute creation.

We were told, some time since that the children in the Fort Street School, were taught the precept

of kindness to animals, and that a small society for that purpose, is in existence. Whoever suggested and realized the idea, has done fine work in object lessons. After all a human child is better than a child whose mind is filled with cold abstract notions, which roll about the mind, like shot in a glass bottle. Has the Board of Education thought about it?

**INCORPORATE HONOLULU AND H I O.**

Before the event of annexation takes place, would it not be wise to create municipal corporations in Honolulu and Hilo?

These towns are now governed as rural districts, under the general Government.

In fact, we have no local self-government, and in this respect differ widely from the rule and practice in the United States and Great Britain. If we claim that American ideas must prevail here, it will be necessary to create much more city and township government than we now have. There have, perhaps, been good reasons for maintaining our political system, without local government. But annexation will show pretty clearly that we cannot get along without it.

As a territory of the United States, Honolulu will be virtually governed by Congress in Washington, for the source of power will be there. If the Government by "Commission" is adopted, Congress will even then be called to pass upon details, and provision for a sewer pipe across Beretania street would be made in the Capitol at Washington.

If a simple territorial government is adopted, the laws it enacts may not wisely provide for our municipal government.

At the present time, we have the power to establish the very best municipal government for this place and the town of Hilo, one suited to the peculiar circumstances.

The requirements probably are, an upper branch, elected under a very limited suffrage, and a lower branch, elected on a popular basis, or there might be government by commission only. It will be much easier to provide for municipal government now than hereafter, when a possible change in the suffrage may let loose a set of boodlers on us.

Take, for instance, the expenses of the band. It is paid for out of the national treasury. A combination between the smaller places may force the Legislature to maintain bands in a variety of places. Under local government, each place will regulate its own expenses.

So far, we have had little trouble in governing ourselves without adopting the laws and usages of America and England in this respect. But the time for changes is here. Provision must be made for new conditions.

Under the proposed annexation treaty our laws continue in force, subject to revision by Congress. A well considered plan of municipal government adopted now would not probably be changed by Congress. If no such plan is adopted, the time will come when every voter in the Islands will have something to say about the slightest detail of administration here.

**AN IMPORTANT STUDY OF LEPROSY.**

An international conference is to be held in Berlin next October. At this conference papers are to be read by the most eminent physicians and bacteriologists of the world on the subject of leprosy, which has hitherto baffled all efforts to solve its origin and to provide a cure. Leprosy has been spreading of late years with increasing rapidity, and the need of some means of international quarantine against the disease has been emphasized by the carrying of the plague into new regions. From the nature of the disease it does not reproduce itself as rapidly as do the quicker contagions, such as cholera, yellow fever, small pox, bubonic plague and others of that sort, but each case is a grave menace to any

community and inspires the health officials to unusual efforts at isolation. It seems strange that with all the progress in medicine and bacteriology of late years practically no new facts should have been learned with regard to leprosy, which has been known as a dread disease since the earliest times.

**IN MEMORIAM.**

[Albert George Sidney Hawes, H. B. M.'s C. Died in Hilo, H. I., August 5, 1897.]

Only a "yesterday," between the living and the dead.

Another traveler onward gone, a little "span" ahead.

For him no "animated bust" nor

"storied urn" to tell,

Only the simple epitaph: "He did his duty well."

Aye, bear him to his resting-place, with still and solemn tread;

"Neath tropic palms he'll muster, in the 'bivouac of the dead.'

In Afric lands, there, savage chiefs to-day the story tell,

As Britain's honored Consul, "He did his duty well."

And we, who gaze upon the dead, ere

laid beneath the dust,

May see upon the upturned face God's

peace, calm, hopeful trust.

So may it be with all of us, as rings

the funeral knell,

Voiced in the hearts of those who

mourn, "He did his duty well."

—F. G.

Honolulu, August 9, 1897.

**NEW MAIL WAGON.**

Discharged From the Bark Andrew Welch Yesterday.

At last there is to be seen on the streets a genuine "Hawaiian Mail" wagon built very much on the same plan as vehicles of the kind in the States. This novelty was discharged from the bark Andrew Welch yesterday afternoon and immediately upon its being landed on Brewer's wharf, a crowd collected about the framework box to get the first sight of the first genuine mail wagon that ever arrived on the Hawaiian Islands.

The vehicle, built by the Studebaker Bros. is very much on the style of the closed grocery wagons in use in town but slightly lower. The body is painted blue and the wire work which encloses the whole box part, red. "Hawaiian Mail" can be seen on each side. Two doors in the back are closed by a lock so that once in, the mail bags must remain. The wagon is built for one horse. The total weight is 606 pounds.

As soon as possible this new carrier will be put into use to supply, in a great measure, the old rattling wagons that have been wont to carry the mail. However, it goes without saying, that when large mails arrive from the States, other carriers will have to be employed. For the every day island mails, the new wagon will be sufficient.

**Special Services.**

At St. Andrew's Cathedral Sunday Revs. Alexander Mackintosh and John Usborne spoke feelingly of the death of Commissioner Hawes.

Rev. Usborne, in the course of his remarks, said he had talked with the deceased four weeks ago, and at that time he remarked that he would be back again in Honolulu on August 7th. By a strange fatality the Commissioner's body reached here on that day. During the services yesterday there was special music, and the lestern, pulpit and the pew usually occupied by the deceased, were draped with British flags, looped with crepe.

Assessment No. 2 of 15 per cent on the shares of the Oahu Sugar Company is now due at the office of H. Hackfeld & Co.

**They All Come**

"There are fads in medicine as well as in other things," said a busy druggist, "but the most remarkable thing about Hood's Sarsaparilla is that customers who try other remedies all come back to Hood's, and this is why the enormous sales of this medicine keep up while others

and in a short time go out of sight entirely, to be heard from no more."

"Why is it?" "O, simply because Hood's Sarsaparilla has more real curative merit than any medicine I ever sold."

This is of daily occurrence in almost every drug store. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the standard remedy which has cured more sickness, relieved more distress and made more happiness by bringing people

**Back to**

health than any other medicine. Its wonderful cures of the worst cases of scrofula, running sores, ulcers, salt rheum, etc., of dyspepsia and other troubles where a first class tonic and aid to digestion was needed; of catarrh, rheumatism, malaria and other troubles arising from or promoted by impure blood, have made

**Hood's**

Sarsaparilla

The standard—the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills with Hood's Sarsaparilla

are the only pills to take

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY,

Wholesale Agents.

**NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®**

## KAFFIR CORN NOW

## Has Great Advantage Over Other Crops.

Unaffected By Droughts It Waits Patiently for the Next Shower.

An American exchange says that those who have pinned their faith to the idea that the Great Plains country would be made habitable, have felt sure that time and investigation would reveal certain crops adapted to the conditions there prevailing. Already the success of alfalfa growing in the valleys and, under irrigation, on the uplands, has gone a long way toward solving the problem of utilizing for homes these vast stretches of most fertile soil. Hard wheat, too, has demonstrated its profitableness to the persistent sower, and sorghum will be a factor of no small value; but it is doubtful whether any other single crop, thus far tested, approaches Kaffir corn in real value as an all-around, every year reliable standby for the great semi-arid areas of the country.

Kaffir corn, like all the seed-head bearing, drought resisting grain and fodder crops, is of African origin. Its seed is borne at the top of the stalk like the seed of the sorghums, but is an erect, long and compact head. The leaves are very abundant and long, and hold on well. The grain matures before the fodder, and may be cut off before the fodder is harvested—a very decided advantage over Indian corn, which must be cut before the grain is ready for harvesting if the fodder is to be saved. The grain is not only equal as a feed for stock, pound for pound, to the best Indian corn, but has proven so palatable and wholesome for table use that several of the Kansas mills have provided special machinery for grinding it into flour or meal, and it is steadily growing in favor.

The yield of seed was as high as sixty bushels per acre and will average about the same as Indian corn. In addition to the grain, a heavy growth of the finest fodder is produced, which is greatly relished by stock. Even the stubble, left from cutting in the ordinary manner, will be eaten down to the ground, and the largest stalks are eaten up clean. Horses, cattle and sheep will eat it in preference to the best hay, when tested as to choice.

Few general field crops will better repay thorough tillage and the application of plenty of water and, on the other hand, no other crop yet tested will better withstand drought and neglect. If moisture is abundant, Kaffir corn thrives and attends strictly to business. If the water supply gives out and brassy skies and warm winds dry up and blow away Indian corn and crops of similar habits, Kaffir corn simply takes a rest and waits patiently for the next shower.

In general terms, it may be briefly stated that the preparation of the ground, the methods and times of planting and cultivation may be the same as with Indian corn. It is sensitive to frost, but not more so than its Indian cousin. To make sure of a good full crop, a full average season of continued growth is required. If planting is too late, or cultivation deficient, or moisture lacking, or early frosts intervene, there will be more or less grain; but to be sure of a full crop, the seed should be planted as early as Indian corn would be and in ground as carefully prepared, and cultivation and moisture will be well repaid.

There are two varieties, the red and the white. The red sort has proven greatly superior to the other as a yielder, making itself in about two weeks shorter time, producing a larger average yield of seed, a heavier having a much greater tendency to lift its seed-heads clear of the "boot" or sheath. A large proportion of the heads of the white Kaffir will have a zone of milled grain at the base, because of not combing clear of the sheath.

In replanting, the seed should not, perhaps, be covered quite so deeply as Indian corn, but the rows should be about the same distance apart and the number of plants to the row or hill should be substantially the same as with the great staple. It may be check-rowed, drilled, listed or sown with results similar to those secured with the Indian corn.

The grain is sometimes harvested with a header and the stalks cut later; but there is danger of the heads heating and spoiling the grain if piled or binned in large masses before becoming thoroughly dry. The best method of handling is to cut the whole crop close to the ground and after curing in the shock, run heads, stalks and all through a separator having a large proportion of the cylinder and concave teeth removed. This threshes out and separates the grain and puts the roughness in first-class shape for feeding.

If the seed is to be kept pure, the greatest care should be taken to prevent its mixing with sorghum, rice corn, broom corn, etc., which it will do unless kept out at a broad distance.

## Circuit Court News.

The guardian of Thomas Metcalf has petitioned the Court to sell a small portion of land.

J. W. Luning has been appointed guardian of Bertha Hagsten.

The will of Francis Spencer was admitted to probate yesterday, and Martha N. Spencer appointed administratrix.

The will of M. Lazarus was admitted to probate yesterday, and Kaulimakalo appointed executrix.

All of yesterday was consumed in the Circuit Court in the attempt to secure a jury before whom to try the case of Noa, Sam Ku and Paahao, the three natives from Molokai accused of murdering Ah Sam. At 4:30 o'clock a jury

was secured and Deputy Dole opened the prosecution.

L. B. Kerr has withdrawn his petition to have S. Ah Mi declared a bankrupt, at his own cost.

The bill for divorce by Samuel Pilikuhiwi from his wife has been placed on the calendar. The suit for divorce brought by Jennie Kauwau against her husband David has been continued until next term. Martha D. Donnally has been granted an absolute divorce from her husband, Robert.

The Master, to whom the suit in equity of Kapiolani vs. L. K. Puahi, was referred, has found that defendant must account to Kapiolani for the sum of \$1,076.06.

Judge Carter has decided that a cause of challenge not discovered until after verdict, is not in itself a ground for new trial, though it may be such in the discretion of the Court. This finding was the reply to the motion of W. J. Cuelho for a new trial, on the ground that after the trial it was discovered that one of the jurors had not taken the oath of allegiance to the Government, according to the Constitution. Judge Carter holds that the "disqualification" is created for the protection of the public against partisan verdicts rendered by persons hostile to the Government. No injury has resulted to the defendant and the jury could not well have arrived at any other conclusion."

Moke Pualele has withdrawn the suit of divorce against her husband, Naalihualama Pualele.

William O. Smith has filed his accounts as guardian of the James Gay minors.

M. G. Silva has filed a general bill of particulars against Antone Fernandez, amounting to \$1,930.

Esther Rosewarne, Julia Juen and Stella H. Juen have objected to the admitting of the alleged will of Joseph Lazarus to probate, and through their guardian, H. A. Juen, have appealed from the decision of the Probate Judge at Chambers.

## WRIGHT - OLDING NUPTIALS.

## Brilliant Wedding Ceremony in Kohala.

On July 14 last, in St. Augustine's Church, were solemnized the nuptials of Miss Annie Wright, niece of Mrs. James Renton of Kohala, and Mr. E. Ernest Olding, chemist and sugar-boiler at Union Mill.

Kind friends of the bride, Mesdames Kynnersley and Wallace, and the Misses Wight and Atkins, had decorated the interior of the church of which the young lady is a member, in a tasteful and artistic manner. The decorations were in green and white and the effect was beautiful. Mrs. H. W. Brown presided at the organ.

The wedding took place promptly at 8 o'clock. At this hour the bride, arrayed in white organdie, trimmed with satin and valenciennes lace, entered leaning on the arm of Mr. J. Renton. Following them were three pretty little tots as bridesmaids, the Misses K. Renton, Alice Bond and Muriel Hind, who very demurely took their assigned places in the ceremony. At the chancel the bridal party was met by the groom, Rev. L. Byrde, pastor of St. Augustine's read the Episcopal marriage service in his usual impressive manner.

After the ceremony, the bride and groom, accompanied by cheers and showers of rice, drove to the home of Mr. James Renton, uncle of the groom, at which spacious residence the reception was held.

Here again were ample evidences of friendly esteem. A large lanai has been erected for lovers of dancing, and this, as well as the broad verandas, was intertwined and festooned with wreaths of fern among which a profusion of Japanese lanterns produced a subdued and enchanting effect. The interior of the residence had been decorated under the supervision of Miss H. Lewis and Mesdames G. F. Renton, B. D. Bond and John Hind. It is needless to add that the effect was striking and picturesque. Masses of beautiful ferns, grouped with great art, gave a pleasing impression; and, amid this tropical scene, standing under a weddng bell of maiden hair fern and plumeria, the happy couple received the congratulations of their numerous friends.

In the dining room adjoining were arranged the tokens, both costly and useful of the good will of resident friends, as well as of those from other parts of the group.

The Kohala Quintette Club, engaged for the occasion, sang popular Hawaiian melodies upon the arrival of the guests. During the evening, light refreshments were served. Dancing was kept up until a late hour, attesting the guests' hearty appreciation of their host's hospitality.

Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Atkins, the Misses Atkins, Mr. Wight Atkins, Mr. and Mrs. Bond, Dr. and Mrs. Bond, Mr. G. Bond, Miss Bond, Mr. and Mrs. G. Bryant, Miss E. Bond, Rev. L. Byrde, Mr. C. Bragg, Rev. S. Kanada, Rev. F. W. Damon of Honolulu, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Fraser, Mrs. Gibson of Honolulu, Miss Hall, Mr. Robert Hall, Mr. H. S. Hagerup, Mr. and Mrs. John Hind, Miss Hind of San Francisco, Mr. George Hind, Mr. and Mrs. Hind, Mr. and Mrs. James Hind, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Kay, Mr. and Mrs. Kynnersley, Miss H. R. Lewis of Honolulu, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lindsay, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. J. R. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. McDougall, Rev.

A. and Mrs. Ostrom, Mr. J. R. Renton of Hamakua, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Renton, Mr. and Mrs. Geoff Renton, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Shorey, Mr. J. S. Smithies, Mr. I. B. Schoen, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Tullock, Mrs. Wight, Mrs. H. P. Wood of San Diego, Miss Wood, Miss K. Wight, Mr. H. T. Walker, Miss Walker, Mr. and Mrs. R. Wallace and Mr. P. P. Woods.

## TROUBLE AT LAUPAHOEHOE.

## Luna Assaults Chinaman and a General Fight Follows.

A letter was received on Sunday by a prominent Chinese, containing particulars of an assault on a Manchurian at Laupahoehoe by one of the plantation luna. The letter stated that the laborer was too ill to work and the luna doubtless his story kicked him for the purpose of ascertaining whether he was shamming.

The laborer was then taken to the office and the other laborers asked that he be allowed to go home.

The request was denied and a general fight ensued during which one man was shot and several others injured. No communication has been received by Consular Agent Goo Kim on the subject. Should he be notified he will request an investigation.

M. G. Silva has filed a general bill of particulars against Antone Fernandez, amounting to \$1,930.

Esther Rosewarne, Julia Juen and Stella H. Juen have objected to the admitting of the alleged will of Joseph Lazarus to probate, and through their guardian, H. A. Juen, have appealed from the decision of the Probate Judge at Chambers.

## AT THE VOLCANO HOUSE.

## Kamehameha School Band Entertains Guests.

Among the numerous arrivals at the Volcano House on Tuesday, August 3d, were included about a dozen students from the Kamehameha School, who went up in compliment to their Principal, Professor Richards. The visit turned out to be an event almost unique in the history of the Volcano resort. They had their instruments with them, and after dinner an instrumental concert opened upon the veranda. The enthusiastic applause with which they were greeted moved the spirit of music within them, and, laying aside their instruments, they broke forth into a natural flow of pure Hawaiian melody that moved even the oldest kamaaina with feelings of rapture and proud remembrance.

The host, Mr. Lee, had the veranda lighted up and the chairs and lounges were filled with tourists from Europe, the States and the Islands.

A Honolulu gentleman, who was present, says: "Not only the Hawaiian airs and the melodious Hawaiian voices, but all the surroundings of the occasion conspired to make it an occasion not soon to be forgotten. Madame Pele was filling the crater of Kilauea with vast volumes of smoke, which the moon brought into wonderful relief and beauty, and even Mauna Loa seemed to become aware of something new, and lifted her vast dome sheer above the clouds and looked down upon the lively scene."

## THE OLD LIME KILN.

## Katie Putnam and Company Won More Honors.

If anything was required of Katie Putnam to win the friendship of her audience for herself and company, it was supplied Saturday night at the performance of the comedy-drama, "The Old Lime Kiln." One or two of the posters that have decorated the walls in the city might give the impression that any number of the acts of the play might be given up to the sensational, but in this the audience was pleasantly disappointed. There was but one blood-curdling episode in the play, and that was so cleverly acted that Miss Putnam, Mr. Jefferson and Mr. O'Hara were obliged to respond to a curtain call.

The theater was crowded, and the audience most enthusiastic. As usual, the star won favor with her sweet voice and cleverness as a dancer, and adds to her popularity by singing only new compositions with pretty and catchy melodies.

The attraction at the Opera House tomorrow night will be, "Love Finds a Way," a sparkling comedy, in which Katie Putnam appears at her best.

Thursday night, "Dad's Girl," a perfect dream of comedy, will be produced, and on Saturday night, Dickens' "Old Curiosity Shop," in which Miss Putnam appears as Little Nell and the Marchioness.

## Rumor Denied.

It was rumored yesterday that Alexander Young had transferred the agency of the Pepeekeo Sugar Company from the house of Theo. H. Davies & Co. to another local house. Mr. Young was spoken to last night regarding it, and gave an emphatic and positive denial. "It is absolutely false and has not the slightest foundation. Theo. H. Davies & Co. are the agents for our plantation, and nothing could be further away from correctness than the rumor that a change has been made. There is no foundation for it and I have no idea how the rumor could have started."

## Will Plant Coffee.

W. H. Cornwell, Jr. intends to go into the coffee planting business soon. He has been over a certain valuable strip of land in Iao Valley, Maui, and finds the conditions existing there, just what is needed for the raising of coffee. The soil is rich, shade trees abound and water is never wanting. When all arrangements have been made, Mr. Cornwell will take up his residence in

Waikapu, permanently, and will devote all of his time to the management of his interests.

## FOOT BALL NOTES.

## Attention is Being Paid to Festive Pig Skin.

Football bids fair to create more interest this season than during any previous year, not alone from the fact that more teams have signified their intention of competing on the gridiron, but on account of the talent that is now in the city. The old players have, through the experience gained, especially during the last two seasons, a knowledge of football that they, very naturally, did not have in the beginning. Then, there have arrived in the city boys who have played in college teams in the States, where, undoubtedly, football holds an unprecedented sway.

The laborer was then taken to the office and the other laborers asked that he be allowed to go home.

The request was denied and a general fight ensued during which one man was shot and several others injured. No communication has been received by Consular Agent Goo Kim on the subject. Should he be notified he will request an investigation.

M. G. Silva has filed a general bill of particulars against Antone Fernandez, amounting to \$1,930.

Esther Rosewarne, Julia Juen and Stella H. Juen have objected to the admitting of the alleged will of Joseph Lazarus to probate, and through their guardian, H. A. Juen, have appealed from the decision of the Probate Judge at Chambers.

## AT THE VOLCANO HOUSE.

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Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO., Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Opium Brown is rusticated in Kula, Maui.

Invitations for the Brown-Atkinson nuptials are out.

Call at E. O. Hall

## JOURNEY ENDED

## Harry Swinton Closes His Narrative.

An Interesting Story of Voyage Among the South Sea Islands.

After settling with the teacher and landing him, we weighed anchor (4:30 p. m.) that same day for Nonouti, some 60 odd miles to the southward and eastward of us. At first, had favorable winds; then light and baffling toward morning. Having only one engineer aboard, the chief engineer having been left in Kusale, sick, we could not steam as much as we would have done if we had had two. It was too much to expect of one man, for he was doing all he could under the circumstances. When the wind was light and contrary we could not take advantage of it by steaming; in fact, the engineer was laid up on the way to Nonouti.

After box-hauling with the wind a couple of days and the current against us, Mr. Channon concluded to keep off for Tapitaea, as the prospects of getting to Nonouti for a day or two longer were rather slim. Tapitaea being on our lay, we embraced the opportunity to get there first; then call at Nonouti on the way back.

Made land early next morning, coming to an anchor 8:30 a.m. about two or three miles from shore (an open roadstead same as Waiana) about half way between Mr. Kaala's and Mr. Paaluhu's station. The distance from the ship to either station is about 5 or 6 miles.

An hour after anchoring, Mr. Paaluhu boarded us; one hour and a half later Mr. Kaala came on board. Mr. Mitchell and family went ashore with Mr. Kaala, stopping with him that night.

Here as elsewhere in this group, the school boys spent their spare moments fishing. Fish is plentiful in this group and it does not take long to catch a mess. All kinds are caught there as elsewhere. One advantage about the fish caught in the Gilbert Islands is, that they are all eatable. No poisonous fish as in the case of the Marshall Islands. There they are dangerous to a certain extent. The kind of fish eatable on one island, is poisonous on another; so while we were in the Marshall Islands we did not eat much fish, although they were just as plentiful as in the Gilberts.

We found Mr. Kaala and Paaluhu doing a grand work spiritually, notwithstanding they have the same things to contend with as on the other islands. Mr. Channon and his crowd did not go ashore, as they deemed it necessary to do so, Mr. Paaluhu and Mr. Kaala, as well as the relations of the school boys and girls, who belong to this island, being aboard.

When I was in the old Morning Star 22 years ago Mr. Kaala was stationed at Arno, Marshall Islands. He seems to hold his age well, and is as energetic as ever. He had permission to go up to Honolulu two years ago for a vacation, but did not do so, as he did not want to leave the field, unless some one was sent to relieve him during his absence. He told me, however, that he would certainly come home on the next trip of the Star, as he wanted to take a rest. He has been there now 11 years without once taking a vacation. That is quite a long time for one to be stationed at one place, year in and year out.

In landing their freight we found some missing, thus demonstrating very plainly that the landing of their freight in Butaritari, on the Star's way down from Honolulu, was a mistake. Everything belonging to the Hawaiian missionaries in Butaritari was landed all right. When we got there from our trip to the westward we did not check the freight upon taking it on board again, as we did when it was landed, not deeming it necessary, as all the freight in the storehouse belonged to the Hawaiian missionaries; that is, Mahihila, Paaluhu and Kaala.

We did not land anything for them at Maiana (Mahihila's station), for we checked everything as it was put into the boat. Mahihila was short of one package. It was not landed anywhere else. The only thing which was landed on the other islands belonged to the Gilbert Island teachers, of which Mr. Walkup had charge. All was stored in one place by themselves, this in the wake of the main hatch. The Hawaiian mission stores were left in one lot. Everything put into the boats for the Gilbert Island teachers was checked off by Mr. Walkup and myself.

There is only one conclusion to be drawn from the missing freight. It was lost or stolen (if I may be allowed to use the term) in Butaritari. This, perhaps, is another good reason for landing the Hawaiian mission freight at their island on the Star's way down from Honolulu, instead of dumping it ashore at Butaritari. At any rate, it would be more satisfactory to all concerned.

Considering the drawbacks which the missionaries have to contend with there, they are doing good work. They hold their own bravely. Kaala told me the work was not progressing as he would like to see it, simply because, ever since the advent of the Catholics, their methods of dealing with the natives have proven more suited to their tastes. They are not so strict; books are given to them free of charge, the use of tobacco is not forbidden, and, in fact, they deal out the article to their native helpers and members of their church, this suiting them to a

So far as tobacco is concerned, I do not think that the use of it would be any bar to them or any one else in the matter of obtaining salvation in the life hereafter. We all know, however, that the use of tobacco is a very bad habit for anyone to fall into, and

the natives are apt to go to excess to satisfy their appetites. Our missions, knowing this, have persuaded them not to use it, giving them no inducements but, to the contrary, persuading them in every way possible.

Next day about 4:30 p. m. (Saturday, January 6th) we got under way for Nonouti. We had intended to spend the Sabbath there, but the weather looked threatening—wind from the westward, accompanied with rain. The anchor age being on the west side of the island, and (same as Maiana) the captain concluded it was not safe to lay there, and got under way as above stated.

Squally all through that night, with much rain; next morning cleared up; found ourselves further to the leeward than we were the night before, notwithstanding the fact that we had beaten up towards Nonouti all night with a good breeze. At 12 noon we were about seven or eight miles from Paaluhu's station, heading right straight for it. Tacked ship; 12:30 commenced again to beat up to Nonouti; wind still westerly; mild; weather, and got home 25 years; he was glad to get home once more.

The boat returned at 6:30 p. m. with all the folks. They brought with them the teacher of the island and his wife, who go to the training school again to finish their education, leaving the field in charge of one of the couples we left there. We made all sail, stopped steaming; wind from the westward; close hauled on the wind. After beating for eight days with adverse wind and current, we got a northeaster. We then boomed away for Kusale, making it on the 25th of January, 12 days from Barnom Island, making the round trip in 5 days. On our arrival we were glad to hear Mr. Douse (our chief engineer we left in Kusale sick) was improving and able to go home with us. We had some grave doubts of finding him in the land of the living when we got back. He is a very capable young man; was two trips second engineer on the Star. This trip he went down as chief.

In summing up the work in the Gilbert Islands, I would say (taking it as a whole) one cannot complain of the progress made during the year, more especially when we take into consideration the obstacles the teachers have to contend with. I consider the fact that the Gilbert Islanders are a hard lot of citizens to deal with; they are naturally a savage race. In dealing with them, one must be careful at first, not to censure them too much for any little sin they may commit; for what you may deem a sin, they do not. It is time enough to be strict with them when they find out (after they have been under your tutoring for some time) for themselves what you call a sin, or what you do not.

When once they find out what is right and what is wrong, you will find them that they are easily converted, more so, in fact, than the Marshall Islanders. In regards to civilization, they are not so quick to grasp the benefits of a civilized life as the Marshall Islanders, but once it begins to dawn on them what civilization means, then you will find they are more firm than their neighbors. So I repeat, considering the difficulties, the teachers have to contend with in this group, the work is in a prosperous way.

But greater praise is due those who first undertook the task to bring them out of darkness into the light of the Gospel. It was certainly not for gain, or their health, nor for the love of adventure that prompted them to leave the comforts of their own fireside and go out to live amongst a lot of cannibals, enduring the hardships of hunger and the chances of being made meal of by those very savages they went to civilize. Yes, when we take that into consideration, we cannot help admiring the courage and the self-sacrifice of those men, carrying out the command of the Master, "Go ye therefore and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you and lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

[Pat. Loa.]

This island is higher than any island in the Gilbert group or the Marshall group. Yet it is not a large one, smaller a good deal than any of the islands we have visited through the two groups. It has a population of about 40 or 50 souls. Very few coconuts and pandanus on the island; pumpkins, melons, papaya, and a species of taro grow here. Fish is plentiful. They have a fishhook on this island they make themselves. The stem is made from a transparent rock they get from a cave upland, the eye or point being made from human bone.

Here a student from the training school at Kusale is located with his wife as teachers, and by all accounts they are doing a good work. They have a very nice little church here; in fact, they have two, some two or three miles apart. We left here three couples we brought from Kusale; they all belong to this island. One of them drifted away in his canoe, was picked up by some vessel and he fetched up at Kusale. He has been away from his island home 25 years; he was glad to get home once more.

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[Pat. Loa.]

SUGAR BEET INDUSTRY

Percentage From Beets is Large in New South Wales.

A recent Australia paper contains the following interesting article on beet sugar growth: It is said that wherever it obtains a foothold the beet sugar industry grows and flourishes. Last year, in Russia, the area in beets aggregated 850,000 acres, yielding about 6,000,000 tons beets. Germany's sugar production continues to thrive, and the same may be said of France. In fact, under the stimulus of increased bounties in Germany and France, the production of beet sugar advances by leaps and bounds, prices having declined in consequence. As an outcome of the discussion on the sugar bounties, an international conference was announced to be held, at which France, Germany, Austria, Belgium and Russia were to be represented, in order to study some means of putting an end to the present state of things, which in these countries burdens consumers with the bounties paid to the manufacturer and refiner.

In Victoria the beet sugar industry will soon be an accomplished fact, the Maffra Company having accepted a German engineering firm's tender for the supply of machinery capable of treating 350 tons of roots per day. The Beet Sugar Act, passed last session, provided that for every £1 of capital paid up by a company £2 would be advanced by the State, and as £5,000 has been subscribed by the Maffra Company, it becomes entitled to apply for an advance of £10,000. When £10,000 is paid up £20,000 of Government money will be available and so on until a maximum loan of £50,000 is obtained. Over £7,000 having already been subscribed, the Treasurer has advanced payment of the first advance of £10,000, and the company, he is informed, has begun to vigorously prepare for the erection of the buildings and plant that

## ALASKA.

Alaska, our remarkable outlying territory, is almost as large in area as the entire United States east of the Mississippi. It is rich in mineral wealth, and has already yielded many times its cost in the precious and other metals. Every year its value to the United States is increasing, and yet it is entirely isolated from the rest of our territory—just as Cuba would be, were we to acquire it.—Ex.

Peas have brought such a low price latterly that farmers on Patago Neck near Baltimore, have raised under acres of them rather than pick them and haul them to market.



The best preparation for preserving, restoring, and beautifying the hair is

## Ayer's Hair Vigor.

## FIGHTING THE GYPSY MOTH.

## Thousands of Dollars Spent in

Massachusetts

That other countries than Hawaii are troubled with pests, the following from the Washington Star is evidence:

Dr. Leland O. Howard, Government entomologist, has just returned from Boston, where he went to investigate the work of extermination carried on by the committee of the Board of Agriculture of the State of Massachusetts against the gypsy moth. At the suggestion of Senator Lodge of Massachusetts a clause was inserted in the last appropriation for the entomological division of the Agricultural Department for this investigation, a report to be made to Congress.

Dr. Howard has been to Boston before on the same mission, but his visit was more interesting than others from the fact that the caterpillars are at work now, and he could witness their depredation and also the operations against them by the State Board of Agriculture. In the opinion of Dr. Howard the work in Massachusetts is the most interesting experiment in the entomological line which has ever been attempted in this country, and is without doubt one of the most expensive. Since 1890 \$650,000 has been appropriated for destroying the moth in Massachusetts, \$150,000 of this being used made to Congress.

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It keeps the scalp free from dandruff, heals troublesome humors, and prevents the hair from falling out. When the hair becomes dry, thin, faded, or gray, it restores the original color and texture and promotes a new and vigorous growth. Wherever used, Ayer's Hair Vigor supplants all other dressings, and becomes at once the favorite with ladies and gentlemen alike.

IT IS A PURE Extract of Malt in a palatable and convenient form.

PERSONS TAKING MALT NUTRINE invariably increase in flesh.

## Vacation Not Necessary

## Malt

THE BEST WAY to build up the wrecked and torn-down physical forces is by taking a preparation of Malt which will in no way work an injury to any organ of the body. MALT NUTRINE is acknowledged by the Medical Profession as being the best preparation of Malt on the market.

## Nutrine

YOU MUST NOT THINK that you are obtaining a stimulating beverage in taking MALT NUTRINE. It contains less than 2 per cent of alcohol, and will not intoxicate.

IT IS A PURE Extract of Malt in a palatable and convenient form.

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## Fattens

THE SALE OF MALT NUTRINE has exceeded the sales of all other preparations of Malt ten fold, which convinces us that it has merit.

PRICES: Per case of 12 bottles, \$3.50; three bottles for \$1.00, or single bottles, 35 cents.

DETROIT

## JEWEL

## STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges

by giving purchasers out of

Honolulu a special benefit of

a Freight Rebate of 10 per

cent off the regular price of

all our stoves: In addition

to which you get the usual

5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150

stoves, ranging in price from

\$11 to \$72—with another 150

now on the way, comprises

the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.



EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;

1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.



CITY JEWEL RANGE.

2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.



WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.



MODERN JEWEL STOVE.

3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.



MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

## REGIMENTS WIN

Excellent Game Played and no Protests.

Wilder Made a Home Run—Luahiva Retired From the Barracks' Team

The Regiments cut another notch in their list of games won by getting three more runs than the Star team in Saturday's game. Up to the fourth inning the Stars were the favorites. Hennessy had taken no practice for two weeks, and, until he had played a few innings, pitched poor ball. When he loosened up he did very well, and the men, with a single exception, backed him up. Moore played a good second base, but added to the score of the Stars by a wild throw to third.

Luahiva was in bad form for some cause or other, and after muffing a fly ball and using bad judgment on another and missing it, weakened him in the estimation of the audience. In the sixth inning he struck out in a way that displeased the other members of his team, and in the seventh inning he was taken out of the field and substituted by Mayne. The first ball sent to right field was pulled down by the latter.

Wilder, for the Stars, sent the ball down to the left field fence once, and made a home run. Hart pitched a good, strong game, but even with the support his team gave him, the game was lost. Following is the game by innings:

## FIRST INNING.

Moore hit into the pitcher's hands, out at first. Bower struck out; Davis out at first; no runs.

Lishman flew out to Kiley. Hart flew out to Bower. Wilder hit to left for home run. Mahuka flew out to Davis; 1 run.

## SECOND INNING.

Gorman flew out to McNichol. Luahiva out at first on hit to second; Hennessy struck out; no runs.

Pryce hit to center for first, stole second and third; Babbitt safe at first on hit to second, stole second; Woods out at first and Pryce came home; Koki hit to right, Babbitt home; McNichol out on fly to Duncan; Lishman foul out to Gorman; 2 runs.

## THIRD INNING.

Duncan flew out to Mahuka. Kiley flew out to Babbitt. Kaanai flew out to Mahuka; no runs.

Hart safe on hit to center, out stealing second; Wilder out on hit to Bowers; Mahuka out on hit to Davis; no runs.

## FOURTH INNING.

Moore tapped ball to third; wild throw gave him home. Bower hit to left for first; Davis struck out. Gorman out on hit to short; Bowers home. Luahiva, base on balls; Hennessy flew out to Woods; 2 runs.

Pryce made two-bagger on hit to left; Babbitt out at first; Pryce home on wild throw to third by Duncan. Woods safe at first on muff of Luahiva; Koki out at first. McNichol base on balls; Lishman out on infield fly; 1 run.

## FIFTH INNING.

Duncan flew out to Lishman. Kiley base on balls. Kaanai hit to center; Kiley stole third and came home on passed ball; Moore out at first. Bower took his base on being hit with pitched ball; Davis took base on balls. Gorman hit to second for one; Kaanai home; Bowers in; Luahiva safe at first; 4 runs.

Hart out at first on hit to Davis. Wilder out at first on hit to second; Mahuka foul fly to Gorman; no runs.

## SIXTH INNING.

Duncan safe at first; Kiley hit to short; Duncan out at second; Kaanai struck out; Moore hit to left for two, brought Kiley home; Bower struck out; 1 run.

Pryce out at first; Babbitt hit to right for three, home on wild throw by Moore; Woods got his base on balls; Koki out at first; McNichol's base on being hit by pitched ball; Lishman struck out; 1 run.

## SEVENTH INNING.

Davis hit to center fence for three, Gorman out at first; Luahiva struck out; Hennessy hit to right for one, brought Davis home; Duncan flew out to Woods; 1 run.

Hart hit to third; wild throw by Bowers brought him home; Wilder flew out to Gorman; Mahuka flew out to Kaanai; Pryce safe at first on hit to short; Babbitt flew out to Mayne; 1 run.

## EIGHTH INNING.

Kiley hit for two and made three bags on wild throw; Kaanai hit past short for a base and Kiley came home. Moore took his base on balls, Kaanai out stealing third, Bowers out on strikes and Davis out at first; 1 run.

Pahau hit safe for a single; Koki out at first, Pahau made second; McNichol struck out; Lishman flew out to Davis; no runs.

## NINTH INNING.

Gorman safe at first, Mayne struck out; Hennessy flew to Mahuka. Duncan hit past short for one, brought Gorman home; Kiley struck out; 1 run.

Hart flew out to Moore. Wilder out at first on hit to short; Luahiva hit to left for three; Pryce hit to center, brought Mahuka home; Babbitt flew out to Moore; 1 run.

Following is the score by innings:

Regiments	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Stars	0 0 0 2 4 1 1 1 1 10
Regiments	1 2 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 7

## Rothchild's School.

The largest school in the world, says the Atlanta Constitution, is one mainly supported by Baron Rothschild in one of the worst slums of London.

There are in it 3,500 children coming from the families of the poorest foreign Jews and there are a hundred teachers. It is owing to the Baron's generosity that free breakfasts are given every morning to all children who wish to take them. Again, he presents every boy with a suit of clothes and a pair of boots in the month of April, near the Jewish passover. An idea of the poverty of the children may be had from the fact that not more than 2 per cent decline to avail themselves of this charity. A second pair of boots is offered in the month of October to every child whose boots are not likely to last during the approaching winter. It is scarcely necessary to state that few do not take them. A very popular feature in the school is the savings bank department instituted by the president. In order to encourage habits of thrift he allows an interest of 10 per cent per annum on all savings. The teachers are also permitted to avail themselves of the benefits of this bank.

## POWERS WILL INTERVENE.

Differences Between Greeks and Turks Will Be Settled.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 26.—At the sitting of the Peace Conference today the Ambassadors presented the peace preliminaries drafted by the powers, which provide for European arbitration of any difference that may arise between the Greek and Turkish plenipotentiaries in arranging a definite treaty. It is stated that the powers will insist upon the acceptance by the Porte of this provision, and its reception, therefore, by the Sultan will be highly significant.

The desire of Germany to institute a European control of Greek finances still hampers the settlement of the indemnity question.

It is understood that the Volo-Larisa Railway will be transferred to the Greek administration, with the stipulation that the same facilities shall be granted to Turkey for the transportation of troops as are granted to Greeks. This, therefore, does not indicate an intention on the part of Turkey to evacuate Thessaly, but is merely a measure of economy.

## PATROLMEN HELD.

Services of Four Officers Dispensed With—Under Arrest.

As a result of a preliminary investigation of the assault on two natives, which occurred early Saturday morning, Mounted Patrolmen Conley, Hewett, Gillis and Cornwell were placed under arrest and charged with assault and battery. All but Conley were bailed out shortly afterward. He remained a prisoner until late in the afternoon.

From a reliable source it is learned that the officers were in the natives' house drinking for some time, then an argument arose and Conley struck one of the natives with his fist. A general row followed, in which Hewett and Conley used their clubs on the heads of the natives. The other two men were not deeply concerned in the row, but the fact of their being present was sufficient cause for their prompt dismissal by Marshal Brown. It was stated yesterday that one of the four men was willing to turn state's evidence, but his offer was declined. The men will have a hearing as soon as the injured men are able to appear against them.

## He Met the President.

Secretary Sherman says he never will forget his first meeting with a President. It was shortly after Lincoln's inauguration, and he attended a public reception, fell into line, and waited an hour or two for a chance to shake hands with the Great Emancipator.

"During this time," says Mr. Sherman, "I was wondering what I should say and what Lincoln would do when we met. At last it came my turn to be presented. Lincoln looked at me a moment, extended his hand, and said: 'You're a pretty tall fellow, aren't you? Stand up here with me, back to back, and let's see which is the taller.'

"In another moment I was standing back to back with the greatest man of his age. Naturally I was quite abashed by this unexpected evidence of democracy.

"You're from the West, aren't you?" inquired Lincoln.

"My home is in Ohio," I replied.

"I thought so," he said; "that's the kind of men they raise out there—Chicago Times-Herald.

And so Liliuokalani is writing a book. Really, this is not surprising, for it is one of the blessings of our advanced civilization that when a person falls in everything else the easy paths of literature are always open. We believe there is a publishing house in the United States wherever three or four hundred human beings are gathered together, and we have been told by certain graduates from the university of the hoe and harrow that it is much easier to write a book than to weed onions or bind wheat—Chicago Evening Post.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy always affords prompt relief. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands.

## CUTICURA

FOR THE

## HAIR



## LUXURIANT LUSTROUS HAIR

With clean, wholesome Scalp, free from itching, bleeding, and scaly eruptions, produced by warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, and frequent dressings with CUTICURA, greatest of emollients and purest of skin cures. Thus treatment clears the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated and itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, nourishes the roots and makes the hair thick, soft, and glossy.

Sold throughout the world. British dep't, F. Newmark & Sons, London. Postage Dues & Chem. Co., Sole Prop., Boston, U. S. A. 45—How to Produce Luxuriant Hair, a 64-page book, post free.

## ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

## AGENT FOR

THE MIRLEES, WATSON &amp; YARYAN CO., LTD.

## Sugar Machinery.

WATSON, LAIDLAW &amp; CO. .... Centrifugals and Cream Separators.

JOHN FOWLER &amp; CO. (LEEDS), LTD. .... Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.

THE RISDON IRON WORKS .... General Engineering.

MARCUS MASON &amp; CO., Coffee and Rice Machinery.

J. HARRISON CARTER .... Disintegrators.

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Following is the score by innings:

Regiments	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Stars	0 0 0 2 4 1 1 1 1 10
Regiments	1 2 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 7

Following is the score by innings:

Regiments	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
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## WAS A FAILURE.

Would-be Colonists Return in  
Destitute Circumstances.

A recent New York dispatch says that 13 colored men and women, who formed part of the 200 sent to Liberia by the International Emigration Society in March, 1896, have returned to New York.

They say that the scheme has been a total failure; that many of their number died of starvation and fevers; that the society did not fulfil the contract, and many members of the expedition are stranded in England, unable to get back to their homes.

The plan of the African colonization scheme originated early in 1894, in the mind of Bishop Turner, who was traveling in the South. It was formulated and carried into effect by Jere McMillan, a white man of Birmingham, Ala., who founded what was known as the International Emigration Society. It was claimed that the President of Liberia had promised the colonists land and farming implements.

The advance guard, in charge of D. L. Johnson, an intelligent colored man of Hot Springs, Ark., in November, 1894, started for Liberia. With him was a committee to make arrangements for the colonists. It was estimated at that time that there were 4,000 persons who were ready to join the colony. They expected to build a town which would soon be in a flourishing condition. Each colonist was to pay \$41 for his transportation, and was expected to have \$200 in gold with him to lay the foundation of his fortune in the new land.

The first large party of colonists, numbering 200, left Savannah, Ga., in March, 1895, for their new home, and after that several smaller parties joined them.

Twenty-five acres of land for each adult and 10 acres for each child, was promised, and on landing, each person was to be provided with a barrel of flour, two barrels of meat, a quantity of sugar and a complete set of farming implements.

D. K. Flammer, president of the society, accompanied the emigrants. According to the stories told by those who returned, when they landed in Liberia, Flammer deserted them, taking whatever was provided for them except the land, which they found 35 miles from any town, and which was incapable of growing anything but coffee. Even to grow this successfully would take four to six years.

Charles Peterson, of Madison, Ark., with his wife and family, is among those who returned today. He says that he lost all he had going over, and was nearly dead of starvation before he could raise enough money to return.

A Mrs. Brown, with her three children, was sent back by charitable persons. Her husband was left behind, and she never expects to see him again.

Charles Moore, whose family lives in Mississippi, said the emigrants could find nothing to do. The natives, who wore no clothes, and could live on little or nothing, did all the work for starvation wages.

The 13 persons had not as many cents among them on their arrival, and they had no idea where they were to pass the night.

## ON THE TRACK.

Officers Looking for the Mokoli Safe Crackers.

The Police are of the opinion they have a clue to the man who stole the \$410 from the steamer Mokoli on her last trip here. It will be remembered that between the hours of 1 and 3 p.m. on the 2d of July the sum of money was taken from the safe. One of the police officers overheard a conversation yesterday between an old native and two of the employees of the Mokoli to the effect that a certain officer of the vessel who did not go up on the last trip had asked the latter to go out of the place where the safe was. They obeyed, and a little later the man was seen to walk off the steamer with a bundle under his arm.

Report comes from Missouri that the fruit crop of the Iron State will reach a value of \$20,000,000 this season, which will be more than the worth of the wheat crop of that state and Illinois, with the cotton crop of Missouri thrown in. Apples and peaches are the great staples.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Friday, August 6. Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kauai ports.

Stmr. Kaala, Mosher, from Oahu ports.

Stmr. Mokoli, from Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.

Stmr. Mol Wahine, from Hamakua.

Saturday, August 7. Haw. bk. Andrew Welch, from San Francisco.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, from Kauai ports.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, from Hawaii.

Stmr. Kinu, Clarke, from Hawaii and Maui ports.

Sunday, August 8. Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, from Oahu ports.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, from Kauai ports.

Monday, August 9. Stmr. Helena, Freeman, from Hawaii ports.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, from Kauai ports.

## DEPARTURES.

Friday, August 6.

Am bark R. P. Rithet, Thompson, to San Francisco.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Lahaina and Hamakua.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Meaheua, Kona and Kau.

Sunday, August 8.

Stmr. Mikahala, Haglund, for Makayeli, Kauai, for Gay family.

Monday, August 9.

Stmr. Kaala, Mosher, for Kahuku and Punaluu.

Stmr. Kaena, Parker, for Oahu ports.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.

Stmr. Mokoli, Bennett, for Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.

Stmr. Waialeale, Gregory, for Kauai ports.

## VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, for ports on Maui at 5 p.m.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Kauai ports at 5 p.m.

Stmr. Kinu, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii ports, at 10 a.m.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, for Hamakua and windward Kauai at 4 p.m.

Stmr. Mikahala, Haglund, for ports on Kauai at 5 p.m.

## PASSENGERS.

## Arrivals.

From Kauai, per stmr. Ke Au Hou, August 6.—C. Thiel.

From San Francisco, per bk. Andrew Welch, August 7.—Chas. Grey, Arthur Lord, G. Gear, B. Kenedy.

From Maui and Hawaii, per stmr. Kinu, August 7.—Volcano: Mrs. G. C. Beckley, two children, Henry P. Beckley, Miss G. Cooke, Miss Campbell, Miss Rowe, Mrs. Farber, Miss A. Krusen, Miss C. Albright, G. B. Reves, T. D. Leonard, W. Fairbanks, Mrs. Haslacker, Miss Flora Berry, Miss Julia Berry, Prof. T. R. Richards, Miss L. Gray, Mrs. H. Isenberg, J. W. Bergstrom, Miss I. Renwick, Miss Donovan, Miss J. R. Brockle, Miss Batchelor, Miss Hendley, G. W. Paty, C. D. Pringle and wife, N. P. Plunkett, Wayports: Mrs. Emma Nakuna, J. S. Bailey, George Nakapuhi, S. C. Mace, Mrs. George Sea, Miss Maude Antu, Rev. Wong, J. Kelshaw, Master F. Vierra, H. W. Mist and bride, P. T. Phillips, W. L. Stanley, D. Shanks, J. Renton, A. H. May, T. R. Walker, Charles Gay, Miss Gay and maid, R. Kinney, W. McCluskey and 152 on deck.

From Kauai ports, per stmr. W. G. Hall, August 8.—A. McByrde, J. S. McCandless, J. Anderson, Miss C. Clymer, Master Clarence Girvin, Master Charles Girvin, Master R. Purvis and Nurse, M. B. Kamatsu and wife, T. Yamagase and 102 on deck.

From Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, August 8.—R. R. Berg, Miss K. Cornwell, J. S. Walker and wife, Miss Castle, C. Burgoyne, Northrup Castle, Professor Mead and wife, Mr. Mott Smith, R. T. Wilbur, S. P. Rasmussen, T. B. Lyons, wife and two children, Miss Lyons, W. H. Cornwell, Jr., M. T. Lyons, A. B. Naone, A. Yau, Miss A. Forbes, Miss F. N. Albright, A. Enos, A. H. Crook, S. Ehimi and son, A. Kanalifili, Mrs. J. T. Aluli, Mrs. Mullen, W. R. Castle, Jr., C. H. Dickey, Nancy K. Louis, Miss Ahumi, Master Kaulukou, Miss Moamalu, Master Handchett, J. L. Kaulukou, W. Starbord, H. A. Heen, E. Shur, H. J. Harrison and 71 on deck.

## Departures.

For Maui and Hawaii, stmr. Noeau, Aug. 6.—Mrs. O'Dowda, Louis Horner, Miss May Weight.

For San Francisco, per bk. R. P. Rithet, Aug. 6.—Wm. Bickell, John R. Johnson, Geo. Sterling, Mrs. Geo. Sterling, Miss L. S. Long, the five Hagstein orphans.

For Maui and Hawaii, per stmr. Mauna Loa, Aug. 6.—Volcano: Dr. C. Bark, Dr. G. Hanbach, V. Coelln, Wayports: Father Renfitt, Miss Marcos, T. K. R. Amalu and wife, Miss C. Kalaheo, H. C. Austin, E. Suhr, Mrs. Ordenstein, Father Maxime, Sam Pedro, Miss Laura Pali, J. B. Hopkins and wife, A. K. Akau, Mrs. Kitcat, Miss Kitty Hamel, Miss Beard, W. A. Kinney, H. Pfleger, Mr. Wilson, Moses Maikaua, Henry Peters, Moses Kauhiwaho and wife, J. Kaitino and wife, G. S. Waterhouse, Miss Demeyli, Miss Oliver H. Prof. Ingalls and wife, Miss Scott, Amoi, Otto Meyer, Miss Emily Toomey, Geo. Hons, Father Alays, Mary Kapali, F. M. Wakefield, D. W. James, Miss Bernice Dwight, Miss Morris, Father Victor.

## Exports.

For San Francisco, per bark R. P. Rithet, August 6.—32,409 bags sugar, weighing 3,897,487 pounds, valued at \$127,723.23, and shipped as follows: 3,298 bags by T. H. Davies & Co. and 10,127 do by F. A. Schaefer & Co., to Williams, Dimond & Co.; 7,410 do by C. Brewer & Co. and 11,584 do by Castle & Cooke to Welch & Co.

merchandise, consigned to C. Brewer & Co. and 100 kegs of powder to Castle & Cooke. Eleven head of horses came for J. Macdonald. The Welch sailed from San Francisco on July 22d.

Report of steamer W. G. Hall: Sugar left on Kauai, August 7, total of 5,290 bags; 3,000 sacks paddy at Mana, ready for shipment this week. The McCandless well boring apparatus is piled up at Koloa landing ready to be taken off. Waihina wharf will be finished this week. K. M. S. Hall will start grinding this week to take off 500 tons of sugar. Fair weather and strong trades on Kauai.

Information received at the Hydrographic Office from various sources appears to indicate that the magnetic variation in the waters between the mainland of British Columbia and Vancouver Island is changing much more rapidly than is indicated on the charts. When Vancouver Harbor was surveyed in 1891 the magnetic variation was found to be 23 degrees 25 minutes E., and the variation was set down as decreasing 1 minute annually. From recent bearings taken by Capt. J. T. Walbran it would appear that the variation at Vancouver is now about 25 degrees E. The magnetic variation shown on Admiralty Chart No. 580 at Baynes Sound is about 23 degrees 30 minutes. Recent observations by officers of the Royal Navy indicate the easterly variation at that place to be more than 26 degrees. Similar reports from other localities indicate a rapid and well-defined increase in the easterly variation. Mariners are warned that they may find the easterly variation throughout British Columbia waters greater than is shown on the charts, and are requested to forward particulars of any observations they may take for variations to the Chief Engineer of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

It is ordered, that Tuesday, the 7th day of September, A. D. 1897, at ten o'clock A. M., before the said Justice, at Chambers, in the Court House, at Wailuku, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

Dated at Wailuku, H. I., this 7th day of August, A. D. 1897.

G. ARMSTRONG,  
Clerk Circuit Court, Second Circuit.  
1888-3T

CIRCUIT COURT, SECOND CIRCUIT of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Philip Joaquin, late of Lahaina, Maui, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition and account of Father Andrew and John Kaahine, Executors with will annexed of the estate of Phillip Joaquin, late of Lahaina, Maui, deceased, where in they ask to be allowed \$2,984.60, and charge themselves with \$2,627.80, and ask that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in their hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging them and their sureties from all further responsibility as such Executors.

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Dated at Wailuku, H. I., this 7th day of August, A. D. 1897.

G. ARMSTRONG,  
Clerk Circuit Court, Second Circuit.  
1888-3T

## COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF LANDS

## SITUATE IN THE DISTRICT

## OF LAHAINA, ISLAND

## OF MAUI.

Pursuant to a decree made by Hon. A. W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit, the 14th day of July, 1897, in a cause entitled Claus Spreckels & Co. and Cecil Brown, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Walter Murray Gibson, deceased, versus Kila Nahaolelua and E. K. Nahaolelua, foreclosure proceedings, notice is hereby given that the property herein described will be sold at public auction at the salesroom of James F. Morgan, Queen Street, Honolulu, on FRIDAY, August 13th, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon. The said sale subject to confirmation by the said Circuit Court.

PROPERTY TO BE SOLD.

1. Land at Pakaloa, Lahaina, containing 1 ruda 5 roda, and described by metes and bounds in Royal Patent number 5706, Kuleana Helu 373 to S. Laahili, and conveyed by Laahili to P. Nahaolelua, by deed dated April 2, 1872, of record in book 34, page 383, to which patent reference is hereby made for better descriptions.

2. Also that land at Puako, Lahaina, containing three perka, and described by metes and bounds in Royal Patent number 5646, Kuleana Helu 6325 to M. Kekauonohi, and also being the same premises described in deed of T. W. Everett and E. P. Bond, Administrators of John Richardson to P. Nahaolelua, dated September 15th, 1860, of record March 28th, 1887, book — page —, to which deed and Royal Patent reference is hereby made for better descriptions;

3. Also that land at Pakala, Lahaina, described by metes and bounds in Royal Patent 1194, Kuleana Helu 476 to Plaka, and being the same premises conveyed to P. Nahaolelua by Kuana (K) and Haaloa (w) his wife, by deed dated September 12th, 1872, of record in book 39, page 811;

4. Also all buildings on each and all said above granted parcels of land.

The property will be sold by parcels. Terms cash, in U. S. Gold Coin. Deeds at expense of purchaser. For further information and full particulars of the above property, apply at the office of Kinney & Ballou, Fort Street.

Honolulu, July 19, 1897.

JAMES A. THOMPSON.

1882-8t Commissioner.

WILL CALL at Poholiki, Puna, on trip marked \*

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay and Kawaihae same day; Makena, Maalaea Bay and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday . . . Aug. 10 Friday . . . Oct. 22

Friday . . . Aug. 20 Tuesday . . . Nov. 2

Tuesday . . . Aug. 31 Friday . . . Nov. 12

Friday . . . Sep. 10 Tuesday . . . Nov. 23

Tuesday . . . Sep. 21 Friday . . . Dec. 2

Friday . . . Oct. 1 Tuesday . . . Dec. 14

Friday . . . Oct. 12 Thursday . . . Dec. 23

Will call at Poholiki, Puna, on trip marked \*

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Maokukoa and Kawaihae same day; Makena, Maalaea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday . . . Aug. 17 Friday